

HTML, CSS Primer

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Agenda



HTML

- Mark up Language of the internet.
- Used to structure and present content in the world wide web.
- Designed to support latest multimedia
- Features include:
 - Semantic elements(<nav>, <header>, <footer>...
 - New apis (canvas, geolocation, drag and drop, geolocation...)
- See [here](#) for a full description...



HTML Fundamentals: HTML

- HTML tell the browser about the structure of your document
 - where the headings are
 - Where paragraphs are
 - Where text has emphasis
 - Where links are
 - What images are to be displayed
- Using HTML alone, browsers have default rules on how to display each element
- Information is conveyed using **“tags”** or **“elements”**.

HTML Fundamentals: Document

HTML Source

HTML Element

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4
5  </head>
6  <body>
7    <h1>Heading 1</h1>
8    <p>Paragraph 1</p>
9    <div>
10     <h2>Heading 2</h2>
11     <p>Paragraph 2 </p>
12   </div>
13 </body>
14
```

Render
(browser)

Heading 1

Paragraph 1

Heading 2

Paragraph 2

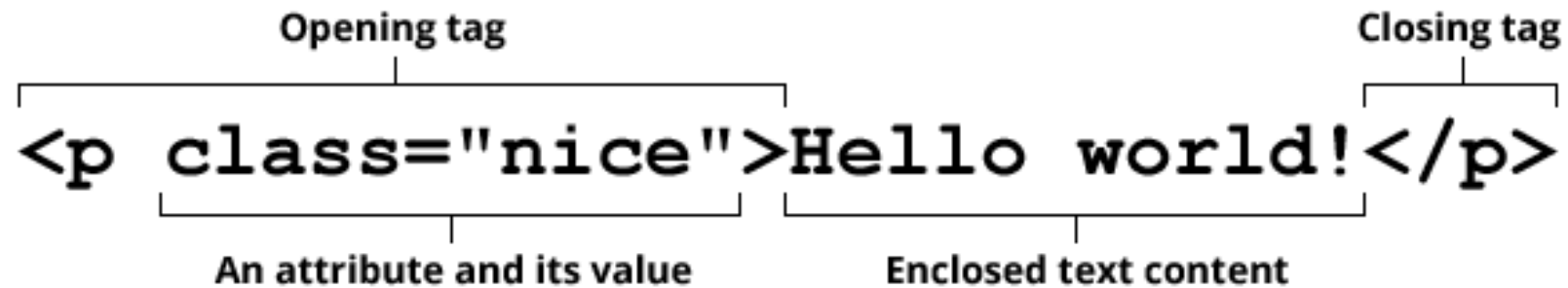
HTML Fundamentals: Elements

```
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>  
<body>  
  <h1>  
  <h2>  
  <em>  
  <a>  
  <img>  
  <style>
```

- Grouped by purpose:
 - Structural
 - <html>, <head>, <title>, <body>
 - Text
 - Heading
 - <h1>, <h2>
 - Text
 - <p>,
 - Hypertext
 - <a>
 - Image
 -
 - Style
 - <style>

HTML Fundamentals: Anatomy of a HTML Element

Anatomy of an HTML element



HTML Fundamentals: Attributes

- Attributes let you specify additional information about an element.

Do this (correct form)

```
<a href="top10.html">Great Movies</a>
```

Diagram illustrating the correct HTML attribute syntax for an anchor tag. Handwritten labels with arrows point to the components of the code: "attribute name" points to `href`, "equals sign" points to `=`, "double quote" points to the opening quote, "attribute value" points to `top10.html`, and "double quote" points to the closing quote.


Not this (incorrect form)

```
<a href=top10.html>Great Movies</a>
```

WRONG – no double quotes around the attribute value.

HTML Elements: div

- **<div>** Tag
 - defines a division or a section in an HTML document
 - often used to group elements to format them with CSS
 - Used extensively in front-end Javascript and CSS frameworks (e.g. React and Bootstrap)

```
<div style="background-color:  aqua">  
  <h2>Heading 2</h2>  
  <p>Paragraph 2 </p>  
</div>
```

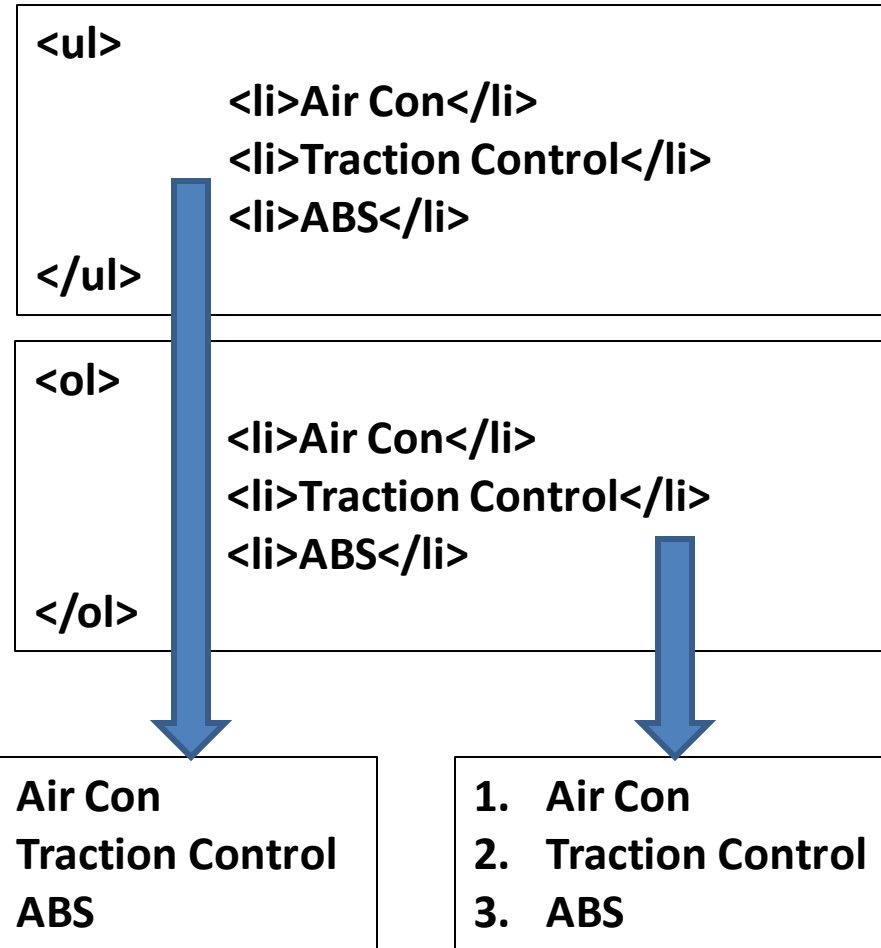
HTML Elements: List

- ****

- Used to group a collection of items together in a list, but in a way that doesn't suggest an order of precedence or importance.

- ****

- Same as except bullets replaced by numbers



HTML Elements: script

- `<script>` tag:
 - used to define a client-side script (JavaScript)
 - either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the `src` attribute.
- Use the script tag to pull in client side js frameworks
 - JQuery, React...

```
<body>
  <h1>Heading 1</h1>
  <p>Paragraph 1</p>
  <div style="background-color: ■aqua">
    <h2>Heading 2</h2>
    <p>Paragraph 2</p>
  </div>
  <script>
    console.log("Hello World");
  </script>
</body>
```

CSS



Markup, Style, Function

- Markup (HTML)

- Structure
- Content

Content is the information the authors wish to convey. HTML markup defines structure.

- Style (CSS)

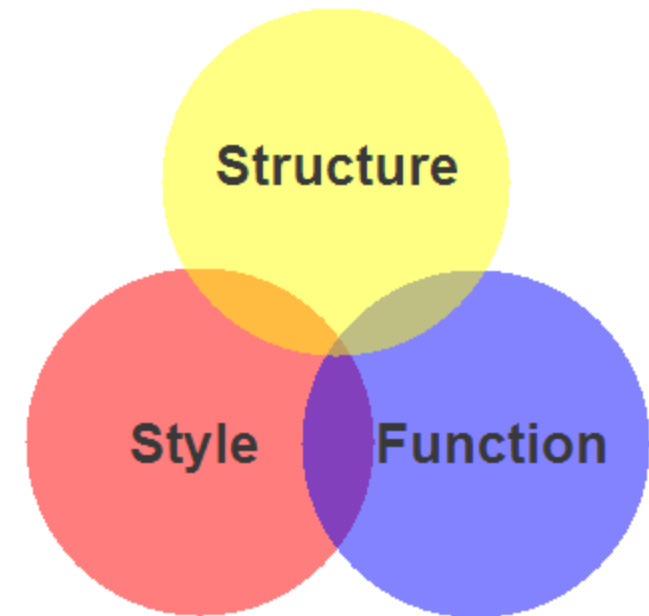
- Style
- Presentation
- Appearance

Defines how content will appear when document is accessed.

- Function (Javascript)

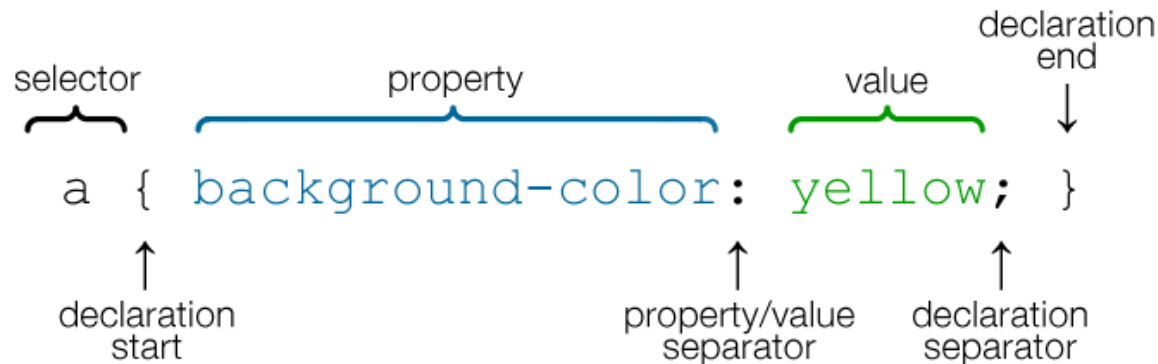
- Actions
- Manipulations

Defines behaviour— how real-time user interactions are handled.



CSS Advantages

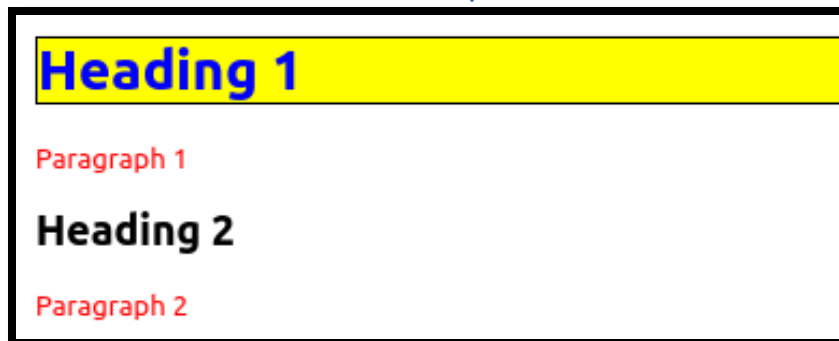
- CSS provides superior control over presentation than do presentational element types in HTML.
- The separation of content from presentation makes it easier for site owners to reuse the content for other purposes, such as RSS feeds or text-to-speech conversion.



CSS Example

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
5 </head>
6 <body>
7   <h1>Heading 1</h1>
8   <p>Paragraph 1</p>
9   <div>
10     <h2>Heading 2</h2>
11     <p>Paragraph 2 </p>
12   </div>
13 </body>
```

```
# style.css x
1 h1 {
2   color: blue;
3   background-color: yellow;
4   border: 1px solid black;
5 }
6
7 p {
8   color: red;
9 }
```



CSS Rules

- Below example contains 2 rules, one for <h1> elements and one for <p> elements
- Style properties placed between {} braces

```
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
    background-color: yellow;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

```
p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

The Selector: defines what you want to style. In this case it's the <h1> elements

Defines what properties to style. In this example the text colour is set to blue, the background colour to yellow and border to 1 pixel solid black.

CSS Rules

- You can add as many properties and values as you like in each CSS rule.
- To put a border around your paragraphs:

```
p {  
  background-color: red;  
  border: 1px solid gray;  
}
```

All you have to do is add another property and value.

The <p> element will have a border...

...that is 1 pixel thick, solid, and gray.

How to Use CSS

- Inline

```
<span style="font-size: 20px;margin-left: 10px">
```

- Style CSS tag(put in <head>)

```
<style>  
  h1 {color:red;}  
  p {color:blue;}  
</style>
```

- External CSS file (put in <head>)

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"/>
```

CSS file

- Best practice to separate your style out into a css file and link to it in the head element.

Use the link element to "link in" external information.

And the style sheet is located at this href (in this case we're using a relative link, but it could be a full-blown URL).

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">`

The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the XHTML file and the thing you're linking to. We're linking to a style sheet, so we use the value "stylesheet".

CSS Rules

- Rules can be combined and applied using more than one selector

<h1> and <h2> have identical font-family and colour properties...

```
h1 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  color: blue;  
  background-color: yellow;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
h2 {font-family :sans-serif;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

font-family and colour properties can be combined into one rule

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  color: blue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  background-color: yellow;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



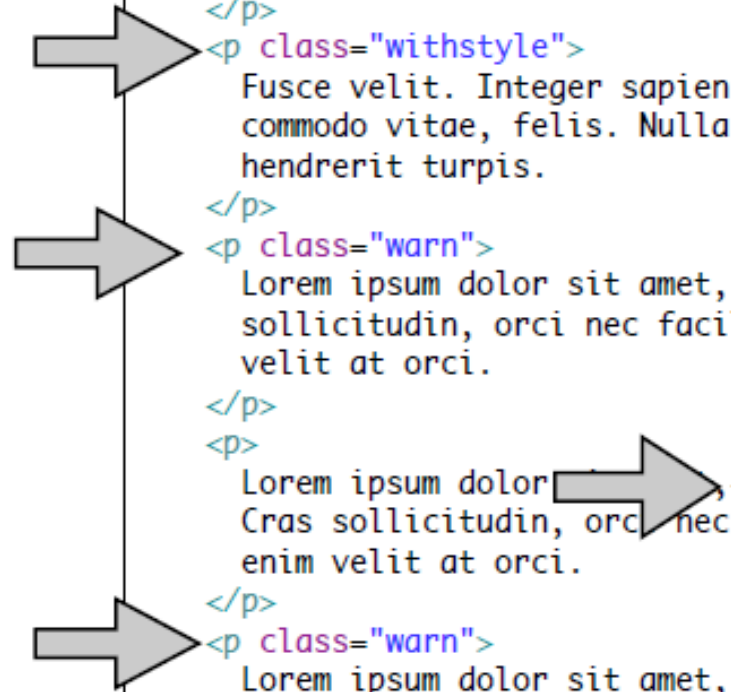
- Both h1 and h2 have identical font-family and colour properties, but only h1 has a yellow background and solid, black, 1 pixel border
- Both of the above style sheet produce the same result.

CSS Selectors

- Class attribute
 - While the name of an element specifies its *type*, the class attribute lets you assign to it one or more *subtypes*.
 - These subtypes may then be used in CSS code for styling purposes.
 - In particular, several elements may share a class and only those elements can be identified for restyling

CSS: Using class to identify elements

```
<body>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci
    nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p class="withstyle">
    Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non,
    commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum
    hendrerit turpis.
  </p>
  <p class="warn">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras
    sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim
    velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor <span class="warn">consectetur adipiscing elit</span>.
    Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis
    enim velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p class="warn">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras
    sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim
    velit at orci.
  </p>
</body>
```



CSS: Using class to identify elements

- Class names are referenced in css as element.classname

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non, commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum hendrerit turpis.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, **consectetur adipiscing elit**. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec acilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

```
p
{
  background-color: white;
  color: black;
  font-family: times;
  margin: 0.5em;
  padding: 0.5em;
}

p.withstyle
{
  background-color: olive;
  color: navy;
  font-family: sans-serif;
  margin: 0.5em;
  padding: 0.5em;
}

p.warn
{
  background-color: yellow;
  color: red;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

CSS: Using class to identify elements

- Also can have just .class name
 - Selector now matches any element of the given class

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non, commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum hendrerit turpis.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, **consectetur adipiscing elit**. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec acilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

```
p
{
    background-color: white;
    color: black;
    font-family: times;
    margin: 0.5em;
    padding: 0.5em;
}

.withstyle
{
    background-color: olive;
    color: navy;
    font-family: sans-serif;
    margin: 0.5em;
    padding: 0.5em;
}

.warn
{
    background-color: yellow;
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```


CSS: Using class to identify elements

- You can also use multiple CSS classes on a single element
 - For example, this paragraph has three classes:

```
<p class="pullquote featured left">...</p>
```

- Bootstrap example

```
<ul class="nav navbar-nav">
```

```
....
```

```
</ul>
```

IDs

- Id attribute provides a unique identifier for an element.
- Must be unique – no other element in the same page should have the same id

`<p id="mainpoint">`

Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non, commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum hendrerit turpis.

`</p>`

HTML: `<p>` element
has id attribute

`#mainpoint`

```
{  
background-color: yellow;  
color: red;  
font-weight: bold;  
}
```

CSS: Notice that an id
selector starts with a
'#'.

<div>

- Use <div> element as a containers
- Allocate an ID for each <div>
- Apply CSS rules for each div

<body>

<div id="maincontent">

<p id="mainpoint">

Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non, commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum hendrerit turpis.

</p>

<p class="withstyle">

Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non, commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum hendrerit turpis.

</p>

<p class="warn">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

</p>

<p>

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Cras sollicitudin, orci nec acilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

</p>

</div>

<div id="footer">

<p class="warn border">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

</p>

</div>

</body>

from CSS file

#maincontent

```
{  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-width: 2px;  
}
```

#footer

```
{  
  border-style: dashed;  
  border-width: 2px;  
  border-color: red;  
}
```

Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non, commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum hendrerit turpis.

Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non, commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum hendrerit turpis.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna portaribus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec acilisis vehicula, neque urna portaribus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna portaribus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.



BOOTSTRAP

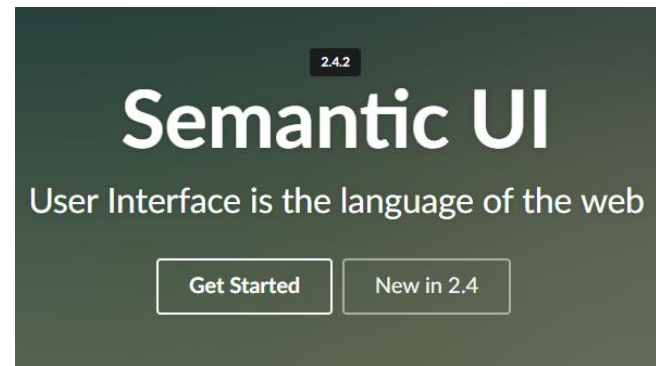
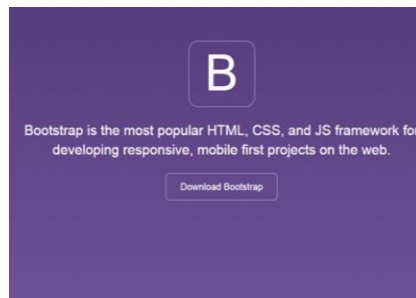
CSS Frameworks

A **CSS framework** is a [software framework](#) that is meant to allow for easier, more standards-compliant [web design](#) using the [Cascading Style Sheets](#) language. Most of these frameworks contain at least a [grid](#). More functional frameworks also come with more features and additional [JavaScript](#) based functions, but are mostly design oriented and [unobtrusive](#). This differentiates these from functional and full [JavaScript frameworks](#).

Two notable and widely used examples are [Bootstrap](#) and [Foundation](#).

CSS frameworks offer different modules and tools:

- [reset style sheet](#)
- [grid](#) especially for [responsive web design](#)
- [web typography](#)
- set of [icons](#) in [sprites](#) or [icon fonts](#)
- styling for [tooltips](#), [buttons](#), elements of [forms](#)
- parts of [graphical user interfaces](#) like [accordion](#), [tabs](#), [slideshow](#) or [modal windows](#) ([Lightbox](#))



What's Bootstrap

- Bootstrap is a free framework for creating web applications.
- It contains HTML and CSS-based design templates for styling text, forms, buttons, navigation
- Also has optional JavaScript extensions.



Introducing
Bootstrap.

Bootstrap? Look no further.

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Why Bootstrap

- CSS is can be tricky
 - Cross browser/device support can be a challenge (Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, and Opera)
- “One framework, every device”.
- Can theme a page
- Easy to use
 - Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can start using Bootstrap
- Responsive features
 - Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjusts to phones, tablets, and desktops
- Mobile-first approach
 - In Bootstrap 3, mobile-first styles are part of the core framework



Bootstrap from a CDN

- Can include Bootstrap from a Content Delivery Network (CDN).
 - Already present in many other web apps so cached.
 - Served from closest cdn server.
- CDN example: <https://www.maxcdn.com/>
- Include the following in the head element:

```
<!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/boot  
strap/3.2.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">
```


```
<!-- jQuery library -->  
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.1  
/jquery.min.js"></script>
```

```
<!-- Latest compiled JavaScript -->  
<script src="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.2.0/js/b  
ootstrap.min.js"></script>
```

Bootstrap is “Mobile First”

- Designed to work on heterogenous mobile, touchscreen devices.
- Use a <meta> tag in the <head> element to ensure proper rendering.

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```



The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

The initial-scale=1 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

Bootstrap uses Containers

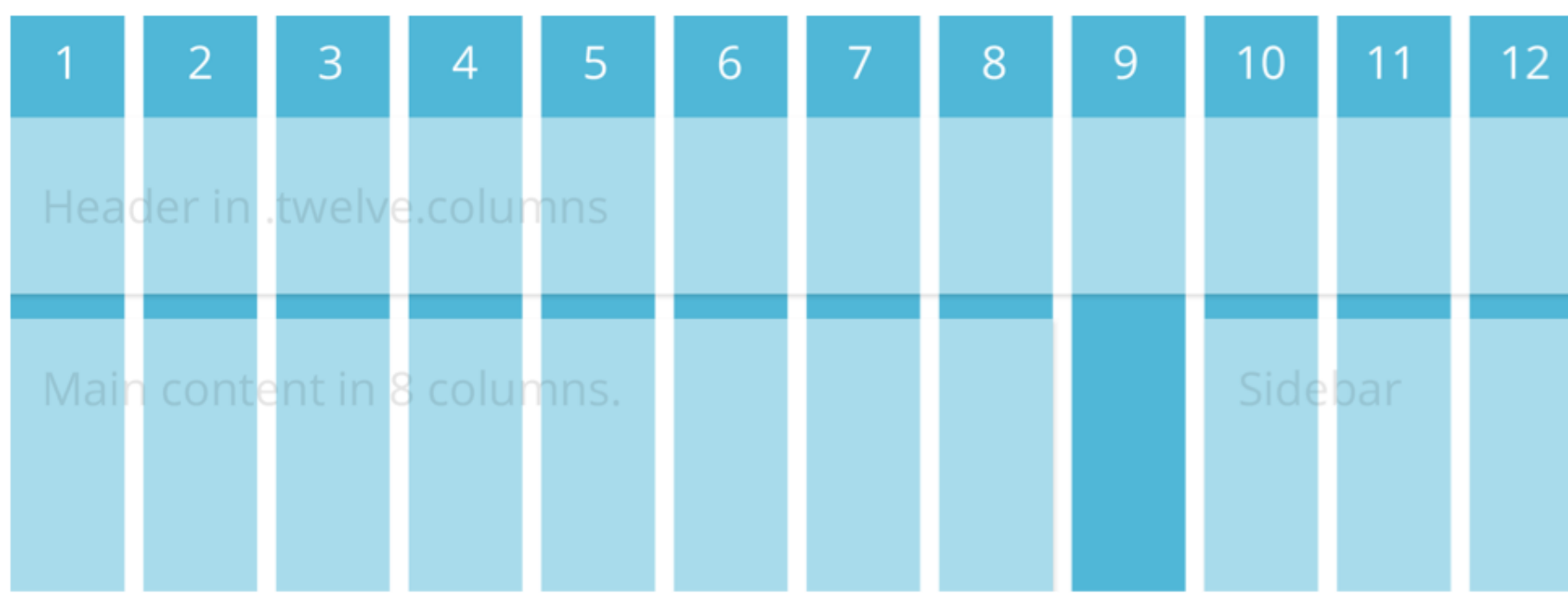
- Bootstrap requires a containing element with a **container** or **container-fluid** classifier to wrap site contents.

```
<div class="container">  
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>  
  <p>This is some text.</p>  
</div>
```

Bootstrap Grid

- Responsive, fluid grid system that appropriately scales up to 12 columns
- Predefined classes for easy layout options
- Use rows and columns
 - Rows must be placed within a `.container` class for proper alignment and padding. Create horizontal groups of columns
 - Content should be placed within columns
 - classes like **`.row`** and **`.col-xs-4`** are available for quickly making grid layouts

Grids



Grid Configurations

	Extra small devices Phones (<768px)	Small devices Tablets (≥768px)	Medium devices Desktops (≥992px)	Large devices Desktops (≥1200px)
Grid behavior	Horizontal at all times	Collapsed to start, horizontal above breakpoints	Collapsed to start, horizontal above breakpoints	Collapsed to start, horizontal above breakpoints
Max container width	None (auto)	750px	970px	1170px
Class prefix	.col-xs-	.col-sm-	.col-md-	.col-lg-
# of columns	12	12	12	12
Max column width	Auto	60px	78px	95px
Gutter width	30px (15px on each side of a column)	30px (15px on each side of a column)	30px (15px on each side of a column)	30px (15px on each side of a column)
Nestable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Offsets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Column ordering	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Basic Grid Structure

```
<div class="container">  
  <div class="row">  
    <div class="col-*-*"></div>  
    <div class="col-*-*"></div>  
  </div>  
  <div class="row">...</div>  
</div>  
<div class="container">....
```

Container center and horizontally pad the contents.

Rows are wrappers for columns

In a grid layout, content must be placed within columns and only columns may be immediate children of rows.

Column classes indicate the number of columns you'd like to use out of the possible 12 per row. So, if you want three equal-width columns across, you can use .col-4

Bootstrap Page Header & Jumbotron

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <title>Bootstrap 101 Template</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style1.css">
  <!-- Optional
  theme -->
</head>

<body>

  <div class="container">
    <div class="page-header">
      <h1>Hello World!</h1>
    </div>

    <div class="jumbotron">
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut bibendum
      ornare vitae. </p>
      <a class="btn btn-success btn-lg">More info</a>
    </div>
  </div>

  <!-- jQuery (necessary for Bootstrap's JavaScript plugins) -->
  <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.min.js"></script>
  <!-- Include all compiled plugins (below), or include individual files as n
  <script src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.0/js/bootstra
</body>

</html>
```

Hello World!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut
bibendum convallis sapien, nec pulvinar nisi ornare vitae.

More info

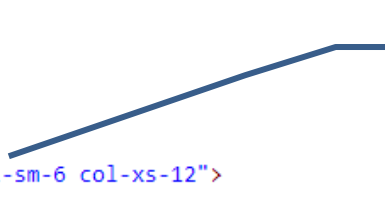
style1.css

```
.jumbotron {
background-color: blue;
color: white;
}
```

Bootstrap Grid Structure

```
<div class="container">
  <div class="page-header">
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>
  </div>

  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-3 col-sm-6 col-xs-12">
      <h4>Col 1</h4>
      Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim
      sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.
    </div>
    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-3 col-sm-6 col-xs-12">
      <h4>Col 2</h4>
      Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim
      sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.
    </div>
    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-3 col-sm-6 col-xs-12">
      <h4>Col 3</h4>
      Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim
      sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.
    </div>
    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-3 col-sm-6 col-xs-12">
      <h4>Col 4</h4>
      Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim
      sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```



Specifies how many columns will be occupied , depending on screen/pixel size

col-md-6

Hello World!

Col 1

Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

Col 3

Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

Col 2

Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

Col 4

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col-lg-3

Hello World!

Col 1

Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

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col-xs-12

Hello World!

Col 1

Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

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Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

Col 3

Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

Col 4

Proin scelerisque nisl sed vehicula sollicitudin. In at dignissim lectus, ut pulvinar libero. Ut varius, enim sed faucibus fermentum, metus nibh volutpat mi, sed blandit dolor lorem at odio.

Bootstrap Glyphs Example

```
<body>

<div class="container">
  <div class="page-header">
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>
  </div>

  <div class="jumbotron">
    <p><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-glass"></span>
    <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-ok"></span></a>
    <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary">Home <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-home"></span></a>
    </p>
  </div>
</div>
```

Hello World!



Bootstrap Table Example

```
<table class="table table-bordered">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Address</th>
    <th>Phone Number</th>
    <th></th>
    <th></th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Frank Walsh</td>
    <td>3 Main St.</td>
    <td>12344</td>
    <td><a href="#" class="btn btn-danger">Delete <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-remove"></span></a></td>
    <td><a href="#" class="btn btn-info">Edit <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-pencil"></span></a></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name	Address	Phone Number		
Frank Walsh	3 Main St.	12344	Delete ✕	Edit ✎